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**New Imperial War: The U.S. Assault on Venezuela Exposes a Desperate Empire**

**Overview of the Military Operation**

The United States launched a **coordinated military assault** on Venezuela early Saturday morning, targeting strategic military installations and other key sites in and around Caracas. Reports indicate that the operation began around 2:00 a.m. local time, characterized by multiple explosions, low-flying aircraft, and widespread power outages near military bases. According to the sources, President Donald Trump authorized the strikes and subsequently claimed that **Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro and First Lady Cilia Flores were successfully captured** and taken into U.S. custody. The White House described the mission as "brilliant" and confirmed that there were no reported American casualties during the execution of the strikes.

**Targeted Sites and Immediate Impact**

The U.S. strikes focused on critical infrastructure, including **La Carlota Air Base, Fuerte Tiuna**, and several other military facilities. Residents of the capital reported seeing plumes of smoke and witnessing active air defense systems as helicopters operated at low altitudes across the city. While Venezuelan Defense Minister Vladimir Padrino López confirmed the bombings and reported both military and civilian casualties, specific figures were not immediately provided. Despite the reported capture of Maduro, senior members of his administration, including Vice President Delcy Rodríguez and

**Interior Minister Diosdado Cabello, appeared to remain active in the immediate aftermath.**

****The Venezuelan Government's Response****

**In response to the aggression, the Venezuelan government declared a nationwide state of emergency known as a ****state of External Commotion****. This decree activated national defense plans and ordered the immediate deployment of the National Bolivarian Armed Forces. Venezuelan officials characterized the U.S. action as a ****flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter****, specifically regarding state sovereignty and the prohibition of the use of force. Vice President Delcy Rodríguez demanded proof of life for President Maduro and stated that Venezuela would file formal complaints with international bodies, including the UN Security Council and the Non-Aligned Movement.**

****International Condemnation and Regional Stability****

**The international community responded rapidly, with several Latin American leaders condemning the military intervention. ****Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva**** described the capture of Maduro as an unacceptable affront to sovereignty that sets a dangerous global precedent. ****Colombian President Gustavo Petro**** labeled the operation an act of aggression against all of Latin America and called for an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council. Additionally, Cuba and Bolivia expressed solidarity with Venezuela, with Cuban President Miguel Díaz-Canel describing the strikes as ****state terrorism**** against the Venezuelan people.**

****Justification and Geopolitical Motivations****

**The Trump administration justified the military action by categorizing Maduro's government as a **narco-terrorist organization**. High-ranking officials, such as Marco Rubio, reiterated that the Maduro regime lacked legitimacy, alleging involvement with the Cartel de los Soles and the trafficking of narcotics into the United States. However, the sources suggest that critics view these justifications as a pretext for a **colonial-style power grab** aimed at securing Venezuela's vast oil and mineral resources. Some analysts within the sources argue that the operation may also serve as a domestic distraction from internal U.S. political issues, such as the release of the **Jeffrey Epstein files**.**

****The Influence of Neoconservative Strategy****

**The assault reflects a shift in U.S. foreign policy influenced by figures such as **Marco Rubio and Stephen Miller**, signaling a return to aggressive interventionism. While Trump's first term was often associated with a rhetorical opposition to "forever wars," this operation aligns with a broader "neocon" agenda that critics argue prioritizes geopolitical dominance over international law. The sources highlight that this move mirrors historical "gunboat diplomacy" and potentially signals future intentions toward other territories, such as **Greenland**.**

****Conclusion and Current Status****

**As of the latest reports, the situation in Venezuela remains highly fluid and volatile. While the U.S. maintains that the operation was a success, the continued activity of the Venezuelan cabinet and the lack of a verified "proof of life" for Maduro have created a climate of international uncertainty. Anti-war organizations within the United States have already begun mobilizing protests, arguing that the conflict is driven by **geopolitical interests rather than genuine**

**security concerns**. The sources suggest that this event marks a significant escalation in what is described as a **desperate attempt by an empire** to maintain its global hegemony through unilateral force.**